palis obtusis, antheris cordato-lanceolatis obtusis, stigmatibus styli sublongitudine, baccæ loculis 10—12-spermis.

PROSARTES.

Streptopi sp., *Mich.*

Perianthium 6-phyllum, petaloideum, campanulatum, æquale, deciduum: *foliolis* basi foveolatis v. saccatis. *Stamina* 6, basi sepalorum adnata, simulque decidua. *Antheræ* erectæ, innatæ, obtusæ, biloculares, rimâ duplici marginali longitudinalitèr dehiscentes. *Ovarium* liberum, 3-loculare: *loculis* biovulatis: *ovulis* obovatis, a placentæ apice pendulis! Stigmata 3, brevissima, recurvata. *Pericarpium* baccatum, 3-loculare. *Semina* solitaria, v. rariùs bina.

Herbæ (Amer. bor.) *perennes, pube ramosâ vestitæ, rhizomate diviso multicepite.* Caules *teretiusculi.* Folia *sessilia, dilatata.* Inflorescentia *terminalis, umbellata.* Bacca *rubra.*

1. *P. lanuginosa,* umbellis bifloris sessilibus, sepalis lanceolatis acuminatis 3-nerviis basi foveolatis, stylo glabro, foliis cordato-ovatis subamplexicaulibus utrinque pubescentibus.
2. *P. Menziesii,* umbellis sessilibus bifloris, sepalis oblongis mucronatis 6-nerviis margine revolutis basi saccatis, stylo longissimo piloso, foliis ovatis sessilibus glabriusculis.

This new species is a native of the north-west coast of America, where it was first found by Mr. Menzies in the voyage of discovery under Vancouver, and it has been very properly named in compliment to that venerable botanist.

The plant bears a close resemblance to some species of *Disporum,* and it moreover agrees with that genus in its sepals being produced into a short spur or pouch at their base. The flowers are considerably larger than those of *lanuginosa,* and they are apparently of a yellow colour. The style is long and copiously hairy. The genus is essentially distinguished from *Disporum* by its innate anthers, nearly concrete styles, and pendulous seeds.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 12, 1839.—William Yarrell, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Ogilby communicated a portion of a letter which he had received from M. Temminck. It related to two species of Monkeys, *Colobus fuliginosus* and *Papio speciosus*; the former M. Temminck considers identical with the Bay-Monkey of Pennant, and he states that this opinion is founded upon its agreement with a coloured drawing now in his possession; this drawing having been taken by Sydenham Edwards from the specimen of the Bay-Monkey

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May 14, 1839.—Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., in the Chair.

The Rev. F. W. Hope exhibited a portion of his collection of insects, in order to illustrate a paper entitled "A Monograph on Mr. William Sharp MacLeay's Coleopterous Genus *Euchlora*."

Genus Euchlora, MacLeay.

Melolontha, Linn., Fab. & Olivier.

Antennæ articulis novem, basilari conico elongato, 2do, 3tio, 4to, 5to et 6to brevibus subglobosis; capitulo ovato, triphyllo, elongato, antennarum longitudinis totius haud dimidium æquante.

Labrum prominulum, clypeo fere absconditum, margine antico lineari, ciliato, emarginato, lateribus rotundatis.

Mandibulæ latitantes, subtrigonæ suprà planæ, latere externo rotundato, interno ciliato, ad apicem 3-dentato.

Maxillæ caule subtrigono-triquetro, ad apicem inflexæ 6-dentatæ.

Palpi maxillares articulo terminali cylindrico ovato.

Labiales articulis 2do et ultimo longitudine æqualibus hoc subulato.

Mentum subquadratum, margine antico emarginato angulis truncatis rotundatis ac lateribus sinuatis, posticè valdè convexis.

Caput subquadratum clypeo lateribus rotundatis margine reflexo.

Corpus ovatum convexum posticè elytris haud opertum. *Thorax* subquadratus ad basin duplò longior quam latior, latere postico sinuato vix lobato.

Scutellum parvum cordato-truncatum. *Sternum* haud productum.

Pedes validiusculi tibiis anticis 3-dentatis. *Tarsorum* ungues

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posticorum indivisi reliquorum ex unguibus unus bifidus, alter indivisus.

"It is in the warm and tropical regions of the world that we find vastness one of the leading characteristics of animal life. It is in the same regions also, amongst the class of insects, that we find a corresponding magnitude attended with a wonderful increase of species, many examples of which might here be mentioned. It is sufficient for our purpose at present to note only a few of them, such as the *Sternocera*, among the *Buprestidæ*; *Lamia*, belonging to the Longicorn beetles, and *Melolontha* and *Euchlora*, well-known genera pertaining to the Lamellicorns. With regard to vegetation, there will also be found an equal magnitude of stature and a luxuriance of foliage quite in proportion to what occurs even in the animal world. If we look to the tropical regions of Asia, Africa, and America, we shall find a similarity of character generally predominating: but it is in the tropical jungle chiefly, and on the banks and estuaries of mighty rivers, that insects will be found, not only formidable by their size, but remarkably numerous in species and individuals. The genus *Euchlora* of Mr. MacLeay, to which at present I wish to draw your attention, is not very distinguished for its size, although larger than all the allied genera belonging to the family. The predominating colour is green, and the abundance of individuals belonging to some of the species is incalculable. I may mention, *en passant*, that the thousands which have annually been imported into Europe, appear from inquiry not in the least to have thinned their numbers. On one occasion I received forty Chinese boxes, and in each of them (I speak greatly within bounds) there were at least twenty specimens of *Euchlora viridis*. These boxes are imported into England, and other parts of Europe, in great quantities, and there is scarcely a museum at home or abroad, however insignificant it may be, but exhibits its Atlas Moths, its purple-coloured Sagra, and less attractive Euchlora, in tolerable profusion. I have stated above that the prevailing colour of the species is green, but there are some exceptions. The under side of some of them is usually a bronze, or a rose-coloured copper; some of them green above and beneath; others green above and yellow beneath; while some again are blue on the same side, with the play of light appearing of a violet colour. With regard to the colour of insects, greens, as far as my observations go, naturally on one side merge into blues and violets, and on the other into orange and yellows. Instead of occupying the time of the meeting with a question at present (as far as regards insects) comparatively little studied or understood, I pro-

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"Of the above twenty-two species, five of them appear to be true *Euchloræ*, two others belong to *Mimela*, Kirby, another to *Rhombonyx*, Kirby, and the remaining fourteen to *Anomala* of Megerle, as it now stands. Before I conclude these remarks on the species of the genus before us, it is necessary to state that I have elevated *Euchlora* to the rank of a family, the following genera properly belonging to it.

EUCHLORIDÆ, Hope.

Genera.	Country.	Species known.
1. Euchlora, *MacLeay* . .	Asia	30
2. Aprosterna, *Hope* . . .	Asia and Africa. . .	5
3. Mimela, *Kirby* . . .	Asia.	22
4. Rhombonyx, *Kirby* . . .	Siberia and China. .	2
5. Anomala, *Megerle* . .	Old and New World .	120
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Genus 1. EUCHLORA.

"The family of *Euchloridæ*, from the above table, consists of five genera, and nearly two hundred species, which have fallen under my notice. True *Euchlora*, I state, belongs exclusively to Asia and its isles. It occurs as far south as Manilla, appears at Singapore, and runs from thence through the continent of India up to the Himalaya; the extreme eastern point appears to be Japan, while its western range does not reach Bombay, probably from the intervention of some physical barrier. Captain Ezra Downes has taken it at Neemuch. The Entomology of that district essentially agrees in character with that of Calcutta and Madras, at the latter of which places *Euchlora* is taken.

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Genus 3. Mimela.

" This elegant genus, rivalling in colour and splendour the *Buprestidæ*, is confined to Asia; it ranges wherever *Euchlora* is found.

Genus 4. Rhombonyx.

" This genus is probably peculiar to Asia. One species is found in China, and the other, I have reason to think, is only found in Asiatic Siberia.

Genus 5. Anomala.

" Anomala is common to the four quarters of the globe, and may properly be divided into three if not four subgenera, which task I willingly leave to other entomologists.

" In concluding these observations on *Euchlora*, I have only to add, that it may excite some surprise that this genus extends far into the Himalayan regions; it may be explained however, satisfactorily, by the influence of local causes. It is an ascertained fact, that tropical vegetation often extends into high latitudes, and why, then, may we not expect to find insects which feed upon it, and are intended probably to keep it within due bounds?

" From information given to me by my friend Professor Royle, I state that the tropic-girt base of the Himalayas is characterized by a vigorous and luxurious vegetation.

" In the same regions there is also an uniformity or great equality of temperature, well adapted for animal as well as vegetable life. The exuberance of the latter adds to the humidity of the atmosphere, as well by the exhalation of the foliage as by preventing free evaporation from the soil. In the boundless forest and interminable jungle there will generally be found a great equality of temperature, brought about in consequence of the umbrageous shelter impeding the absorption of heat by day, as it checks the free radiation of it at night. It is then, owing to the presence of tropical vegetation, united with moisture, that there arises considerable uniformity of temperature; in a word, it is from local causes that we are enabled to explain the reasons why we meet with the representatives of tropical genera of plants and insects extending into higher latitudes than at first might naturally be expected."

Sp. 1. Euchlora viridis, Fabricius.
Long. lin. 12; Lat. lin. 7.
E. glabra, punctata, suprà viridis nitens subtùs cupreo-aurata, pedibus cupreis. Sternum haud porrectum.
Vide Oliv. Mel. Tab. 9. fig. 21[b].
Hab. in Chinâ.
Varietas *E. elytris cupreo-marginatis, corpore suprà æneo marginato, antennisque piceis.*

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Varietas *E. elytris cupreo-marginatis, corpore suprà æneo marginato, antennisque piceis.*

This species is found also at Singapore, Assam, in Bengal, and in the island of Ceylon. On the under side it is of a rose-coloured copper, appearing about the sternum and the lower rings of the abdomen of a brassy vivid green.

Sp. 2. Eu. JURINII, MacLeay.

Long. lin. 11 ; Lat. lin. 6.

E. nitidissima, glabro-punctata, suprà viridi-olivacea, subtùs viridi-cuprea, thorace utrinque punctis duobus impressis, pedibus viridibus, nitidis.

Antennæ piceæ 7mo articulo virescente. Totum corpus suprà viride, aureo-opalino colore tinctum, infrà viridi-æneum, pedibus suprà et infrà viridibus.

Hab. in Javâ, Mus. Dom. MacLeay.

" I have received this species from Java ; it varies in size, and may at once be distinguished from *E. viridis* by its smooth upper surface, which is of an opalescent bright green ; its under side is also more brilliant, and of a golden-coloured bronze ; the tibiæ and tarsi are invariably green. The *E. MacLeaii* of Mr. Kirby's MSS. is only a large variety of this species."

Sp. 3. Eu. CUPRIPES.

Long. lin. 12 ; Lat. lin. $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Affinis Euchl. viridi, MacLeay, *at major. Corpus ovatum ; suprà viride glabrum, subtùs roseo-cupreum, pedibus cupreis.*

" This insect is closely allied to *E. viridis,* MacLeay ; it is, however, distinct. *Viridis* in form is oval. *Cupripes,* ovate : the under side is of a rich rose-coloured copper, without any æneous tinge. I have received one specimen from Java, and a second from the Tenasserim coast."

Hab. in Indiâ Orientali. Mus. Dom. Hope.

Sp. 4. Eu. GRANDIS.

Long. lin. 14 ; Lat. lin. 8.

E. glabra, punctata suprà viridis, nitens, subtùs viridi-cuprea, thorace utrinque puncto laterali medio leviter impresso, pedibusque viridibus.

Hab. in Calcuttâ ? Mus. Dom. Hope.

" I obtained this species from Calcutta ; I am doubtful, however, if that be its real habitat. It is stuck with a needle, like most of the Chinese insects, and may have been imported into Calcutta. It is at present the largest species of *Euchlora* I am acquainted with."

Sp. 5. Eu. MACLEAYANA, Vigors.

Long. lin. $1\frac{3}{20}$; Lat. $\frac{9}{10}$.

E. pallidè virescens, capite thoraceque punctis aureis confertis splendentibus ; elytris punctatis flavo-marginatis ; corpore subtùs pedibusque aureo-cupreis.

Antennæ aureo-cupreæ. *Corpus subtùs pedesque aureo-cuprei, albidè pilosi. Clypeus aureus. Scutellum nitidum, parcè punctatum.*

Hab. in Indiâ Orientali. In Mus. Dom. Vigors.

" It is difficult to convey, either by description or representation, a just idea of the beauty of this superb insect, which was obtained

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from Madras. It was named by Mr. Vigors in honour of Mr. William Sharp MacLeay."

Sp. 6. Eu. SMARAGDINA, Eschcholtz.

Long. lin. $11\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

E. suprà viridi-orichalcea; subtùs, femoribus, thoracis pygidiique marginibus externis fusco-auratis, capite thoraceque densè punctulatis, elytris vagè punctulatis seriebusque punctorum plurimis.

Hab. in Insulâ Luzonum, Manilla.

"The above insect I received from Dr. Eschcholtz*."

Sp. 7. Eu. SIEBOLDII.

Long. lin. $10\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Affinis præcedenti; glabra punctata, suprà viridis; thoracis lateralibus marginibus fusco-auratis. Pygidium viridi-cupreum. Corpus infrà roseo-cupreum, et nitidum. Pectus subargenteâ sericie obsitum. Pedes suprà virides, subtùs cupreo-aurati; femoribus cupreis et nitidis.

Hab. in Madagascar. Captus celeberrimo Macklotio.

"This species is allied to *E. smaragdina* of Eschcholtz, but may at once be distinguished by the different colour of the *pygidium*, that of *smaragdina* being of a brilliant gold-colour."

Sp. 8. Eu. ALBO-PILOSA, Siebold.

Long. lin. 10; lat. lin. 5.

E. glabra punctata suprà viridis subtùs roseo-cuprea et nitida albo-pilosa, femoribus tibiis tarsisque concoloribus. Caput viride antennis fusco-piceis: margines thoracis aurato-virides. Scutellum posticè cupreum. Elytra lineis longitudinalibus impressa, sutura lætè viridis, marginibus e medio elytrorum ad apicem fusco-membranaceis. Corpus infrà roseo-cupreum, albo-pilosum. Pygidium viride et tomentosum. Pedes cuprei.

Hab. in Japoniâ.

"This singular insect was sent to me by my friend De Haan of Leyden. It is remarkable for a dilated margin to the elytra, which appears to be membranous. The pubescence also of this species is singular."

Sp. 9. Eu. MARTINII, Kirby's MSS.

Long. lin. 10; lat. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

E. viridis, capite marginibus thoracis auratis, elytris lineis duabus longitudinalibus fortiter impressis. Pygidium viridi-cupreum. Corpus infrà roseo-cupreum, femoribus nitidis.

Hab. in Chinâ?

"This insect is evidently distinct from any species yet described; it is in a very mutilated state, no tibiæ and tarsi remaining. It is described from the Rev. William Kirby's collection, liberally given to the Entomological Society by that able naturalist."

Sp. 10. Eu. BICOLOR, Fab.

Long. lin. 9; lat. lin. 5.

* It has been reported that the above entomologist died of cholera: it appears however that he died of a bilious fever.

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Caput viride, margine clypei rufescente antennis rubro-fuscis, glabra suprà viridis, subtùs testacea, pedibus apice aureis. Statura Eucloræ viridis at duplò minor: suprà tota viridis, glabra, obscura, immaculata: subtùs obscurior, testacea, æneo colore tincta: femora pallidiora tibiæ et tarsi aurei, (Fab). *pygidio obscurè viridi. Variat colore suprà viridi nitido, subtus aureo, et elytris interdum apice rufis.*

Hab. in Javâ.

"Fabricius described this insect from Sir Joseph Banks's cabinet, as a species from the Cape of Good Hope. Olivier copied the error, and figured one specimen, as obtained from the island of Bourbon. Both writers are in error as to locality, as the insect is peculiar to Java and the East Indian continent. Mr. Kirby has named the above species in his collection *E. Brightwellii*, which I regard only as a synonym of *E. bicolor*."

Sp. 11. Eu. PERPLEXA.

Long. lin. 8; lat. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

E. glabra, suprà viridis, subtùs pallidè testacea tibiis tarsisque roseo-cupreis. Affinis præcedenti at minor. Caput viride margine antico subrufo, antennis testaceis. Corpus suprà viride, glabrum subtùs testaceum femoribus concoloribus, tibiis tarsisque roseo-cupreis, pygidio viridi, posticè flavescente.

Hab. in agro Nepalensi.

"This species I received from my late lamented friend General Hardwicke, and for a long time I regarded it as the true *bicolor* of Fabricius. Professor De Haan of Leyden has lately sent me *E. bicolor*, Fab., from the island of Java; I have therefore been obliged to name an insect which I regarded as previously described. The species are closely allied, and might have puzzled any individual. The concise descriptions of Fabricius necessarily lead to error. It is of the highest importance, then, to obtain authentic specimens from sources which may be relied on, and I feel satisfied, that with regard to insects, unless the few authentic cabinets known are carefully inspected, little reliance can be placed on specimens, without they are named from comparison."

Sp. 12. Eu. FEMORALIS.

Long. lin. 7; lat. lin. 4.

E. glabra suprà viridis, subtùs rufo-testacea, femoribus flavis. Affinis E. bicolori *at minor. Clypeus æneo-flavescens. Antennæ testaceæ. Thorax marginibus lateralibus concoloribus. Elytra suprà viridia, opalino, seu aureo colore tincta, apice bituberculato. Corpus subtùs testaceum. Pectus sericie flavo obsitum. Femora flava; tibiis, tarsis, chelisque roseo-cupreis.*

Hab. in Javâ.

"This species, by the kindness of Dr. Horsfield, I have described from the rich collection at the India House. It approaches in form the genus *Mimela*, Kirby. It is remarkable for its opaline play of colour, differing in that respect from all the species of my acquaintance."

Caput viride, margine clypei rufescente antennis rubro-fuscis, glabra suprà viridis, subtùs testacea, pedibus apice aureis. Statura Eucloræ viridis at duplò minor: suprà tota viridis, glabra, obscura, immaculata: subtùs obscurior, testacea, æneo colore tincta: femora pallidiora tibiæ et tarsi aurei, (Fab). *pygidio obscurè viridi. Variat colore suprà viridi nitido, subtus aureo, et elytris interdum apice rufis.*

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Sp. 11. Eu. PERPLEXA.

Long. lin. 8; lat. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

E. glabra, suprà viridis, subtùs pallidè testacea tibiis tarsisque roseo-cupreis. Affinis præcedenti at minor. Caput viride margine antico subrufo, antennis testaceis. Corpus suprà viride, glabrum subtùs testaceum femoribus concoloribus, tibiis tarsisque roseo-cupreis, pygidio viridi, posticè flavescente.

Hab. in agro Nepalensi.

"This species I received from my late lamented friend General Hardwicke, and for a long time I regarded it as the true *bicolor* of Fabricius. Professor De Haan of Leyden has lately sent me *E. bicolor*, Fab., from the island of Java; I have therefore been obliged to name an insect which I regarded as previously described. The species are closely allied, and might have puzzled any individual. The concise descriptions of Fabricius necessarily lead to error. It is of the highest importance, then, to obtain authentic specimens from sources which may be relied on, and I feel satisfied, that with regard to insects, unless the few authentic cabinets known are carefully inspected, little reliance can be placed on specimens, without they are named from comparison."

Sp. 12. Eu. FEMORALIS.

Long. lin. 7; lat. lin. 4.

E. glabra suprà viridis, subtùs rufo-testacea, femoribus flavis. Affinis E. bicolori *at minor. Clypeus æneo-flavescens. Antennæ testaceæ. Thorax marginibus lateralibus concoloribus. Elytra suprà viridia, opalino, seu aureo colore tincta, apice bituberculato. Corpus subtùs testaceum. Pectus sericie flavo obsitum. Femora flava; tibiis, tarsis, chelisque roseo-cupreis.*

Hab. in Javâ.

"This species, by the kindness of Dr. Horsfield, I have described from the rich collection at the India House. It approaches in form the genus *Mimela*, Kirby. It is remarkable for its opaline play of colour, differing in that respect from all the species of my acquaintance."

Caput viride, margine clypei rufescente antennis rubro-fuscis, glabra suprà viridis, subtùs testacea, pedibus apice aureis. Statura Eucloræ viridis at duplò minor: suprà tota viridis, glabra, obscura, immaculata: subtùs obscurior, testacea, æneo colore tincta: femora pallidiora tibiæ et tarsi aurei, (Fab). *pygidio obscurè viridi. Variat colore suprà viridi nitido, subtus aureo, et elytris interdum apice rufis.*

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Sp. 13. Eu. De Haani.

Long. lin. 11½; lat. lin. 6.

E. viridis, suprà glaberrima nitida, subtùs æneo-viridis, nitido splendore conspicua. Caput viride, in medio aureo colore tinctum. Elytra glaberrima, sub lente vix subpunctata. Corpus infrà smaragdino colore ornatum, lateribus pectoris argenteis pilis obsitis, segmentis abdominis utrinque pilosis et punctatis. Femora nitida, tibiis fortiter variolosis, tarsis chelisque viridibus.

Hab. in Assam.

"I have named this species in honour of my friend Professor De Haan of Leyden, to whom European entomologists are greatly indebted for the additions made to many of their cabinets."

In Mus. Dom. Hope.

Sp. 14. Eu. dimidiata.

Long. lin. 11; Lat. lin. 6½.

E. suprà tota viridis punctata, subtùs cyanea. Vide Gray's Zoological Miscellany, page 23, sp. 8, under *Euchlora dimidiata.*

Clypeus rotundatus, antennis, palpisque piceis. Thorax subtilissimè punctatus. Elytra viridia opalino colore tincta, glabra nitida, striato-punctata striis parùm distinctis. Corpus infrà cyaneum, violaceo colore mixtum. Pectus pilis flavescentibus obsitum. Pedes cyanei.

Hab. in agro Nepalensi.

"This species was originally described by me among other *Coleoptera* belonging to General Hardwicke's superb collection, which has passed since his death to the British Museum."

Sp. 15. Eu. sulcata.

Long. lin. 10; Lat. lin. 6.

E. suprà viridis, punctata, elytris lineis fortiter sulcatis; corpore infrà cyaneo.

Caput viride. Antennæ piceæ. Thorax utrinque in medio puncto impresso. Elytra binis lineis longitudinalibus fortiter impressa, seu sulcata, tertia fere humerali ante medium disci interrupta. Corpus subtùs cyaneum pedibus concoloribus. Pectus ferrugineis capillis sparsim obsitum; annulis abdominis, pedibusque punctatis.

Hab. in agro Nepalensi.

"I received this insect from my lamented friend, Gen. Hardwicke, and described it concisely some years back in Gray's Zoological Miscellany."

Sp. 16. Eu. subcærulea.

Long. lin. 10; Lat. lin. 5.

Totum corpus suprà et infrà subcyaneum. Antennæ fusco-piceæ. Caput subquadratum. Oculi nigri iride pallenti. Thorax punctatissimus. Elytra substriato-punctata apice tuberculato. Corpus infrà concolor. Pectus cum femoribus flavis capillis obsitum. Tarsi chelæque picei.

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me to describe some of the nondescripts of the Company's collection."

Sp. 17. Eu. cuprea Sieboldii.

Long. lin. $11\frac{1}{2}$; Lat. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Caput clypeo subreflexo oculis nigris. Totum corpus suprà æreum subtùs roseo-cupreum, nitidum. Caput et thorax punctulata. Elytra foveâ impressa, obsoletè striata, punctulata lineis vix distinctis, tuberculis apice conspicuis. Pygidium deflexum pilisque aspersum. Corpus infrà roseo-cupreum nitidum capellis subflavis obsitum.

Hab. in Japoniâ.

"This insect I received from Professor De Haan, of Leyden, with Siebold's name of *cuprea* attached to it, which I have consequently adopted."

Sp. 18. Eu. Cantori.

Long. lin. 10; Lat. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Affinis præcedenti at minor. Caput anticè rotundatum antennis piceis, oculisque albis. Totum corpus suprà æreum, subtùs roseo-cupreum, coloreque virescenti tinctum. Caput et thorax subtilissimè punctulata. Elytra ærea, obsoletè striata crebrissimè punctulata. Corpus infrà roseo-cupreum femoribus anticis piceo-rubris, colore nitidis, tibiis tarsis chelisque cupreis.

"This species inhabits Assam; it was given to me by Dr. Cantor, in whose honour I have named it*."

Sp. 19. Eu. costata, De Haan.

Long. lin. $8\frac{1}{2}$; Lat. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

E. ærea, thorace viridi, elytris costatis, corpore subtùs roseo cupreo. Caput viridi-auratum antennis flavis oculisque albis. Thorax auratus viridique colore tinctus, longitudinali linea mediâ fortiter impressâ, crebrè punctulatus. Elytra roseo-cuprea, sutura elevata, lineisque quatuor in singulo elevatis, interstitiis punctulatis. Pygidium flavum, in medio roseo-cupreum, æneo subpunctatum. Corpus infrà concolor, marginibus thoracis utrinque flavis.

Hab. in Japoniâ.

"This species was sent to me by Professor De Haan, of Leyden; it verges from the typical Euchloræ, and appears intermediate between *Euchlora* and *Anomala*. There is a variety of the above species which has the margins of the thorax yellow, and the elytra testaceous, as well as its under side and feet yellow. It is probably only an immature specimen."

Sp. 20. Eu. aureola.

Long. lin. 8; Lat. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

E. aurato-viridis glabra nitida: corpus subtùs subtestaceum femoribus flavis, tibiis tarsisque roseo-cupreis.

Caput viride, antennis testaceis, oculisque fuscis. Thorax et elytra subtilissimè punctulata virescentia auratoque splendore nitentia, marginibus posticis abdominis membranaceis. Corpus infrà testa-

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Sp. 18. Eu. Cantori.

Long. lin. 10; Lat. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

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ceum viridi æneo colore tinctum. Femora pallidiora tibiis tarsis chelisque roseo-cupreis. Pygidium obscurè viride et punctulatum.

Hab. in Indiâ Orientali.

"This beautiful species came from the Burmese territories; it appears to be unique."

Mus. Dom. Hope.

SPECIES DUBIÆ.

Sp. 21. Eu. ÆREA, Perty.

Long. lin. 6; Lat. lin. $4\frac{3}{4}$.

E. brunneo-ænea, thorace subtilissimè punctulato elytrisque obsoletè striatis rugulosis.

Staturâ et magnitudine fere E. Frischii, *aliquantulum angustior. Tota brunnea æneo-micans. Caput et thorax subtilissimè punctulata. Scutellum disco impresso. Elytra irregulariter punctato-striata, rugulosa.*

Hab. in Javâ.

"I am in doubt if this insect can be considered as an *Euchlora*, being compared with *Anomala Frischii*; it may probably belong to that genus."

Sp. 22. Eu. CICATRICOSA, Perty.

Long. 7‴; Lat. lin. $3\frac{1}{4}$.

E. ænea elytris castaneis, cicatricoso-punctatis. Caput cupreo-æneum, punctulatum. Thorax æneus densè punctulatus, striâ mediâ lævi impressâ. Scutellum viridi-æneum, punctulatum. Elytra castanea, marginulo extremo æneo, substriato-punctata, punctis confluentibus cicatricosis. Antennæ et trophi picei: subtùs cum pedibus ænea.

Hab. in Brasiliâ Australi, Prov. S. Pauli.

"I am totally unacquainted with the above insect; I have given the description from the Delectus Animalium Articulatorum, the entomology of which was written by Professor Perty. I feel no hesitation in referring the above species to another genus, as I do not believe a true *Euchlora* is ever found in the New World."

Sp. 23. Eu. IRRORELLA, De Haan.

Long. lin. 7; Lat. lin. 4.

Punctuée, d'un brun-jaune clair, avec deux bandes longitudinales sur la tête, plusieurs autres mêlées sur le corselet, et une foule de petites taches transversales sur les élytres, noires; dessous du corps et pattes tachetés de noir. Java.

"From the above description it appears probable that *Irrorella* belongs to the genus *Euchlora*."

Sp. 24. Eu. ? STRIGATA, Castelneau.

Long. lin. $7\frac{1}{3}$; Lat. lin. 5.

D'un beau vert métallique, cuivreux, très brillant; bords latéraux du corselet d'un brun-jaunâtre métallique, avec un point vert au milieu; élytres avec des stries de points enfoncés, serrés, d'un brun-jaune clair, à reflets verts métalliques, avec plusieurs taches de cette couleur à la base, sur le milieu et à l'extremité; plaque anale jaunâtre, avec deux grandes taches d'un vert métallique sur les côtés.

Hab. Coromandel.

ceum viridi æneo colore tinctum. Femora pallidiora tibiis tarsis chelisque roseo-cupreis. Pygidium obscurè viride et punctulatum.

Hab. in Indiâ Orientali.

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E. ænea elytris castaneis, cicatricoso-punctatis. Caput cupreo-æneum, punctulatum. Thorax æneus densè punctulatus, striâ mediâ lævi impressâ. Scutellum viridi-æneum, punctulatum. Elytra castanea, marginulo extremo æneo, substriato-punctata, punctis confluentibus cicatricosis. Antennæ et trophi picei: subtùs cum pedibus ænea.

Hab. in Brasiliâ Australi, Prov. S. Pauli.

"I am totally unacquainted with the above insect; I have given the description from the Delectus Animalium Articulatorum, the entomology of which was written by Professor Perty. I feel no hesitation in referring the above species to another genus, as I do not believe a true *Euchlora* is ever found in the New World."

Sp. 23. Eu. IRRORELLA, De Haan.

Long. lin. 7; Lat. lin. 4.

Punctuée, d'un brun-jaune clair, avec deux bandes longitudinales sur la tête, plusieurs autres mêlées sur le corselet, et une foule de petites taches transversales sur les élytres, noires; dessous du corps et pattes tachetés de noir. Java.

"From the above description it appears probable that *Irrorella* belongs to the genus *Euchlora*."

Sp. 24. Eu. ? STRIGATA, Castelneau.

Long. lin. $7\frac{1}{3}$; Lat. lin. 5.

D'un beau vert métallique, cuivreux, très brillant; bords latéraux du corselet d'un brun-jaunâtre métallique, avec un point vert au milieu; élytres avec des stries de points enfoncés, serrés, d'un brun-jaune clair, à reflets verts métalliques, avec plusieurs taches de cette couleur à la base, sur le milieu et à l'extremité; plaque anale jaunâtre, avec deux grandes taches d'un vert métallique sur les côtés.

Hab. Coromandel.

ceum viridi æneo colore tinctum. Femora pallidiora tibiis tarsis chelisque roseo-cupreis. Pygidium obscurè viride et punctulatum.

Hab. in Indiâ Orientali.

"This beautiful species came from the Burmese territories; it appears to be unique."

Mus. Dom. Hope.

SPECIES DUBIÆ.

Sp. 21. Eu. ÆREA, Perty.

Long. lin. 6; Lat. lin. $4\frac{3}{4}$.

E. brunneo-ænea, thorace subtilissimè punctulato elytrisque obsoletè striatis rugulosis.

Staturâ et magnitudine fere E. Frischii, *aliquantulum angustior. Tota brunnea æneo-micans. Caput et thorax subtilissimè punctulata. Scutellum disco impresso. Elytra irregulariter punctato-striata, rugulosa.*

Hab. in Javâ.

"I am in doubt if this insect can be considered as an *Euchlora*, being compared with *Anomala Frischii*; it may probably belong to that genus."

Sp. 22. Eu. CICATRICOSA, Perty.

Long. 7‴; Lat. lin. $3\frac{1}{4}$.

E. ænea elytris castaneis, cicatricoso-punctatis. Caput cupreo-æneum, punctulatum. Thorax æneus densè punctulatus, striâ mediâ lævi impressâ. Scutellum viridi-æneum, punctulatum. Elytra castanea, marginulo extremo æneo, substriato-punctata, punctis confluentibus cicatricosis. Antennæ et trophi picei: subtùs cum pedibus ænea.

Hab. in Brasiliâ Australi, Prov. S. Pauli.

"I am totally unacquainted with the above insect; I have given the description from the Delectus Animalium Articulatorum, the entomology of which was written by Professor Perty. I feel no hesitation in referring the above species to another genus, as I do not believe a true *Euchlora* is ever found in the New World."

Sp. 23. Eu. IRRORELLA, De Haan.

Long. lin. 7; Lat. lin. 4.

Punctuée, d'un brun-jaune clair, avec deux bandes longitudinales sur la tête, plusieurs autres mêlées sur le corselet, et une foule de petites taches transversales sur les élytres, noires; dessous du corps et pattes tachetés de noir. Java.

"From the above description it appears probable that *Irrorella* belongs to the genus *Euchlora*."

Sp. 24. Eu. ? STRIGATA, Castelneau.

Long. lin. $7\frac{1}{3}$; Lat. lin. 5.

D'un beau vert métallique, cuivreux, très brillant; bords latéraux du corselet d'un brun-jaunâtre métallique, avec un point vert au milieu; élytres avec des stries de points enfoncés, serrés, d'un brun-jaune clair, à reflets verts métalliques, avec plusieurs taches de cette couleur à la base, sur le milieu et à l'extremité; plaque anale jaunâtre, avec deux grandes taches d'un vert métallique sur les côtés.

Hab. Coromandel.

"This and the foregoing species are described from a French work now in the course of publication, by the Count de Castelneau."

Sp. 25. Eu. TRIVITTATA, Perty.

Long. lin. 5 ; Lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Subtùs testaceo-metallica, thorace viridi, margine striâque mediâ flavis, elytris testaceo-viridibus.

Statura omnino E. Frischii, *sed satis minor. Subtùs testacea, metallico-nitida, abdomine obscuriore. Caput æneum, subtilissimè punctulatum, clypeo reflexo. Thorax viridi-æneus, nitidus, margine laterali lato, vittâque mediâ flavis. Scutellum viridi-æneum, politum. Elytra longitudinaliter punctulata, testaceo-viridia. Antennæ brunneæ. Pedes metallico-testacei.*

Hab. in Javâ.

In Museo Dom. Perty.

Sp. 26. Eu. SPLENDENS. Schonherr.

Suprà glabra, viridi-orichalcea, nitidissima, thorace elytrorumque dorso subtiliter parce punctulatis, clypeo reflexo integerrimo.

Hab. in Chinâ.

In Museo Dom. Schonherr.

"It is probable that the above species is a *Mimela*. It is considered by Professor Perty to be an *Euchlora*. I have added Schonherr's short Latin description; for more ample details consult the Appendix to Schonherr's 'Synonymia Insectorum,' tom. i, part 3, page 110."

Besides the above twenty-six species of *Euchlora*, there are several other insects which have been comprehended under that name; for instance, *E. Dalmanni* of Schonherr, and *Chrysea* of Kollar, both of which are true *Mimelæ*, and allied to *M. fastuosa*, Fab.; and to these may be added various species of *Anomala*, recorded by Fabricius, De Jean, and others. The latter writer, in his last catalogue of 1837, mentions the names of *E. piligera*, *Japonica*, *chalcites*: as he, however, confounds *Mimela* with *Euchlora*, little reliance can be placed on his authority; they are, moreover, manuscript names, and no names ought to be adopted without published descriptions. I may add, that in the Dutch and other collections, about six others have fallen under my notice, making in all about thirty species; which number no doubt will be considerably increased the more we become acquainted with the Entomology of Oriental India.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

Dec. 16.—Sir Thomas M. Brisbane, Bart. President, in the Chair.

The first paper of the evening was an account of experiments on the development and growth of Salmon, from the exclusion of the ovum to the age of two years. By Mr. Shaw, Drumlanrig. This communication formed the sequel of a former one read to the Society in December 1837, and continued the account of Mr. Shaw's expe-

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